



## For sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST CLASS  
S. T. O. R. E. S., &c.  
Ex "OCEANIC,"  
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"  
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.  
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.  
Pine Apple CHEESE.  
Limburg CHEESE.  
Sap Sage CHEESE.  
Prime Gilroy CHEESE.  
Fine Eastern HAMS.  
Fine Eastern BACON.  
Prime Smoked SALMON.  
Smoked HERRINGS.  
Boston MACKEREL.  
SALMON BELLIES.  
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.  
Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
Boneless and Gool Dry CODFISH.  
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.  
Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.  
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.  
HICKORY NUTS.  
PECAN NUTS.  
BRAZIL NUTS.  
PE. NUTS.  
COMB HONEY in Frames.  
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.  
BROTHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.  
Do. LUNCH TONGUE.  
Do. Compressed HAM.  
L. MCNEIL & LIBBY's Compressed HAM.  
L. MCNEIL & LIBBY's Corned BEEF.  
L. MCNEIL & LIBBY's Compressed TONGUE.  
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.  
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.  
Assorted Devilled MEAT'S.  
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYS-TER CRACKERS.  
WAFFER BISCUITS per Pound.  
OATMEAL in Casks.  
Fresh CORNMEAL.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
BUCKWHEAT.  
RYE FLOUR.  
HOMINY.

CUTTING's Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.  
CUTTING's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.  
Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.  
Do. Pickled LIMES.  
Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Do. ASPARAGUS.  
Do. Assorted VEGETABLES.  
Do. Assorted PICKLES.  
Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.  
Split PEAS.  
MESS PORK and BEEF.  
BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).  
&c., &c., &c.

CROUSE & BLACKWELL'S HOUSE HOLD STORES.

MULSOW's Assorted German SAUSAGES.  
Do. Do. VEGETABLES.  
Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD's SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOE & SONS' Celebrated FAMILY STORES.  
Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.  
Truffled SAUSAGES.  
Cambridge SAUSAGES.  
Bologna SAUSAGES.  
Pork SAUSAGES. SAVELOYS.  
SALMON OUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).  
HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.  
Kippered HERRINGS. BLOATERS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!  
The Latest and most Popular NOVELS,  
By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.  
DICTIONARIES,  
&c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coll," "Perfection" and "Empress of India"  
TOBACCOOS.  
Specially Selected CIGARS.  
Cavite CHEROOTS.  
Princess CHEROOTS.  
Cavite CIGARS.  
Princess CIGARS.  
Acorros CIGARS.  
Vegueros CIGARS.  
Choice No. 3 Misig OCHEROTS.  
Choice No. 3 FORTIN CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.  
Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.  
Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.

SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
Golf's DERRINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

October 18, 1879.

## For Sale.

Volume Eighth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Read y.  
No. 2.—VOL. VIII.  
OF THE "CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS—  
Comparative Chinese Family Law.  
Fiction and His English Translators.  
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
Hongkong, November 28, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.  
HENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, In three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.  
THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.  
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS; YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET POWDER; FLORIDA WATER. PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
24, Old Bond-street, LONDON.  
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."  
31 May 1879.

TO LET.

THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4, Praya East, MARINE Lot No. 65 (formerly known as the "Blue Houses") with possession on 1st January, proximo.  
Apply to MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.

SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON Roads. GAS, WATER, FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE and TENNIS LAWN.  
Apply to SHARP & DANBY,  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GROUND, Situated upon MARINE Lot 10. Possession from 1st December next.  
Also,—the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession from 1st December.  
Apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.  
Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.  
Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

## MAIL.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 8th Dec., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60, Steerage \$15.  
YOKOHAMA, & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

NAGASAKI, & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PARCELS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

de13

WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

de13

NOW READY.

HENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, In three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

de13

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

de13

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Iland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

de24

Residential & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE OCEANIC.

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE B. S. GAEILIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 13th January.

PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PARCELS TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

de24

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

de13

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

de13

THE CHINA MAIL.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**T**HE S. S. *Arratoon Apcar*, Captain A. B. Mactavish, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees are also hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879. de14

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. de1

BRITISH BARQUE PAMPERO, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; CO.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879. de1

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

**M**R. HEINRICH EBELL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED from that date.

HERTON, EBELL &amp; CO.

Hoihow, November 15th, 1879.

## NOTICE.

**O**UR Business will in future be carried on under the firm or style of HERTON & CO. Mr LOUIS JUDELL is authorized to sign the firm's name.

HERTON, EBELL &amp; CO.

Hoihow, Pakhol and Halibong, November 15th, 1879. de15

## NOTICE.

**T**HE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr O. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS &amp; CO.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. ja3

## NOTICE.

**F**ROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; CO.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

## NOTICES.

## LOST.

**A** PARCEL of MANILA LOTTERY TICKETS ex *Emeralda* from MANILA, November 11th, containing the following Numbers, for the December drawing:—

23 Tickets, No. 1,940 @ 1,962  
23 " 2,623 " 2,645  
23 " 3,768 " 3,790  
23 " 4,397 " 4,419  
23 " 5,848 " 5,870  
24 " 6,136 " 6,219  
24 " 7,730 " 7,818  
24 " 8,479 " 8,562  
24 " 9,081 " 9,104  
24 " 10,471 " 10,494  
24 " 11,495 " 11,519

The Manila Government have been notified of the Loss, and any Prizes which may be drawn on the above Tickets will not be paid.

The Finder will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary, by returning the package to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL &amp; CO.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

## LOST.

**A** SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "PUNCH" Small white spot on breast. \$5 Reward will be given.

Address: No. 12, Praya East, Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

## INTIMATIONS.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

## TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1879.

## FIRST DAY.

Friday, 19th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Broker's Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outrigged Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrances \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Senior Sculls," Cup presented by the Pased Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—International Race. "Challenge Cup"—presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. To be won for two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

NINTH RACE.—5 P.M.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 20th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—"Members' Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Ladies' Purse," For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Round Stake Boats and back to Flag Ship. Entrances \$5. Open to anyone who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan previous to this Meeting.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—"German Cup" open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—Race between Officers of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* and Officers of H. M. Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. To be rowed in 5 or 6-oared R.N. Gigs or Whalers. Time allowance, 6 seconds per Oar. Any number of Boats on either side allowed to compete. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

NINTH RACE.—5 P.M.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

L. B. FRIEND, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries will be received by:—MESSRS. H. E. WODEHOUSE, E. BEATT, W. HYNES, CAPTAIN ANNESLEY, R. N., LIEUT. J. A. BENNETT, 27th Regt.; or to L. B. FRIEND (Hon. Secretary).

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de20

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

R. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce

that he carries on from this Date

the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED.

Mr SHUSTER hopes by strict attention

to Business, and by supplying the BEST of

LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION

for BOARDERS, who will meet with every

comfort. The Table will be of the Best

and the Charges strictly Moderate. The

Proprietor will be at all times ready to

supply FIO-NIC PARTIES and to provide

DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards

on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE B. S. *Moray* having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo

are hereby requested to send in their Bills

of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-

signature, and to take immediate delivery of

of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at

once landed and stored at Consignee's risk

and expense.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE

RE-LAID.

English and American

BILLIARD TABLES.

TIFFIN AT ONE: DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. de19

INTIMATIONS.

## INTIMATIONS.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1707.

FOR FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Head Office, Surrey Street, Norwich.

London Office, 50, Fleet Street.

CAPITAL, \$1,100,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

BIRLEY &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1879. de19

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. E. SPRATT &amp; CO. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. de80

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879. de10

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW, BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY &amp; WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 9th Dec., at

statement that we call attention to the paragraph, but simply because the latter holds out the possibility of Mr. Parnell being amongst those mentioned as arrested.

By a *lapsus peniae* the death of the Chief Engineer of the *Conquest* was attributed, in our last night's paper, to cholera; it should have been small-pox, as was evident from the context.

A fire broke out this evening about 5 o'clock in a house in East Street a few doors above upper Lascare Row. The whole of the Government Engines, both steam and manual, turned out under Superintendent Creagh, with their hose reels and ladders. There were also several hand-engines belonging to private companies. The fire extended in an easterly direction from the back of the buildings until it caught a Malay Boarding house on which it seemed to secure a thorough hold. It is not, however, likely to spread. There was an abundant supply of water from a hydrant in the immediate vicinity, and four or five engines were quickly at work, the others remaining in reserve in case of need. The locality is crowded and thickly populated and sad havoc would be the result but for the strenuous exertions of the several fire brigades who mustered in good force. A party of Blue Jackets and Marines, under Lieut. Carron and Mr. Cullinan, from the *Victor Emmanuel*, appeared on the ground about half an hour after the alarm had been given. The Blue Jackets were set to work to pull down the shutters and wood-work of the verandas opposite, and the Marines, who were under arms, were posted so as to prevent crowding on the men at work on the engines. The fire is still burning (6.30 p.m.), but is well in hand and not likely to do more than destroy about half a dozen houses.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR ARTHUR E. KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Hongkong previous to Mr. Hennessy, and for the last two years and a half the Governor of Queensland, is probably in the hands of Her Majesty by this time. With great regret we learn that Sir Arthur has had a partial stroke of paralysis and has been ordered home. It is extremely improbable, we believe, that he will return to the Colonies to finish his term, and if the position he now holds be declared vacant, Mr. Hennessy, we are glad to be told, is the first on the list for promotion. Nobody here will grudge him that advancement in the Colonial Service to which his unquestioning obedience of Downing Street no doubt entitles him in the eyes of those who dispense favours there. In the Government of the Colony to which it is probable that Mr. Hennessy will be removed, he will be assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the responsible ministers of the Crown. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the suffrage of the people. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. The franchise is on the most liberal footing, every man of 21 years, who has resided as much as six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depauperate lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents. In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 23 members, including the President of the Council. The Lower House has 43 members, each representing one electoral district. The most northerly district in the Colony, Somerset, is as yet unrepresented. It contains only 101 male adults, according to the census of May 1st, 1876, exclusive of Chinese and Polynesians, who are not possessed of the franchise. Queensland became a colony in 1859, the territory having been then separated from New South Wales. In the retirement of Sir Arthur Kennedy, before whom a bright future in the Service of the Colonies was, as everyone thoroughly believed, in store, the Government loses a quiet, honest-dealing conscientious, hard-working, independent, and yet popular servant, and the Colonial Service is deprived of an able, well-trained, capable, sensible and personally likeable Governor who possesses that great desirability in all officials—an earnest desire to establish in himself a reward to them that do well and a terror to evil-doers, an earnest desire to do right in his rule, to preserve the balance of liberty between all men, between all races and classes. A. E. Kennedy, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the army as ensign in the 11th Regt. 1827, Lieut. 1833; Capt. 88th Light Infantry 1840; retired from the army in 1848 to accept civil employment; was selected (while serving in the army) in 1846 to fill the office of county inspector under the board of works; and served uninterruptedly during the Irish famine, as inspector under Sir John Burgoynes relief commission; and subsequently as inspector of poor laws, till the office was abolished in 1851; he was appointed governor of the "Gambia," and transferred to Sierra Leone in 1852, appointed consul-general of the adjoining Sherbro County, in 1854; and removed in the same year to the government of Western Australia; administered the latter government without interruption till February, 1863; created Companion of the Bath in 1863; appointed governor of Vancouver's Island, November, 1863; November, 1867; governor of Hongkong, 1872; and governor of Queensland, 1872. He was made a K.C.B. 1867; K.C.M.G. 1871, and C.B. 1872. It is of course to

early yet to enter into the question of where Mr. Hennessy's successor will come from and who he will be. The present Governor will leave behind him, if he goes as soon as this line of promotion would necessarily indicate, a large number of imperfected plans, some in truth quite in embryo. The interests of the criminal Chinese may suffer by these schemes not being carried out, but those who look the whole question of the present position and importance of this Colony, the future that is before her, boldly in the face, may find advantages in the course of events here foreshadowed which outweigh these little hardships to our Chinese fellow-subjects.

THE *Straits Times* of the 28th ult. contains the following:

The Troopship *Orontes*, with the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Buffs on board, arrived this forenoon somewhat unexpectedly. It has not yet been decided when the Buffs will land, and the date of the departure of the *Orontes* with the 74th Highlanders has not been fixed. It is supposed, however, that she will stay here for a few days.

THE French have it in contemplation to discontinue their present system of capital punishment by the guillotine, and to adopt electricity as a preferable means of disposing of condemned criminals. A severe shock would result in instantaneous death. It is expected that a Bill providing for the change will be brought before the French Chamber during its next session.

THE correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* at Bombay, telegraphing the latest items of Mail news, says:

"The Government have put out distinct feelers as to escaping war with Burmah. First the *Times* had a leader distinctly denying the necessity for war. On the heels of this followed similar declarations in other London papers, too distinct to leave any doubt as to their origin. There is a strong wish to close this era of wars, and a new policy certainly will follow the Liberals to power. The demand is general for Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is no longer any secret that Lord Beaconsfield's policy will be reversed."

In February next there will be five Sundays. This fact occurs but three times in a century. Thus, after 1880 we shall have to wait until 1920 before the shortest month in the year can again boast of five Sundays.

#### ROWING PROSPECTS.

During the week the various crews have been in daily practice, and as they have been in training for the past fortnight, some idea can be formed of their respective merits. For the Chairman's Cup the event may at present be considered open. Mr. Wingrove having preferred histrionics to aquatic honours has relinquished his seat as "bow" in the *Sylph*. The stroke thereof, (and for the matter of that the occupant of the after thwart of the *Victoria*), have been gashed wistfully after in the Lyceum Pass by their deserted crews, wandering disconsolate along Murray Pier, as "sheep having no shepherd." But the inevitable and unanswerable explanation will readily suggest itself to any Colonist of a month's standing, that the "Oh Old Custom" "rules the roost" from Government House to the East Raft. Whether the motto will hold good on the 19th and 20th of this month remains in the womb of the future.

The performances of the *Leila*, as a boat, have been disappointing. No crew we have seen in her do her justice,—not are they at present sufficiently "together" to sit her. In other words she requires a crew of "watermen," of which she only possesses two, in her stroke and bow. The *Thistle* has been out with her Chairman's crew pretty regularly. Stroke has been giving his No. 2 plenty of work, and with advantage—but No. 3, though painstaking, is weak for the place, not does "form" come to his assistance. No. 2 in the *Victoria* is rowing well, and sets a laudable example in reaching well out, and rowing with a straight back, a somewhat *rara avis* in Asia.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds yesterday, in which he said it was impossible to keep the British troops in Afghanistan without annexing the country. The real danger, he said, to India was not the approach of Russia, but the burden of taxation and discontent engendered thereby. He deprecated burdening India with the cost of the Afghan war.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* contradicts the rumour that negotiations were in progress for the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The *Golos* announces that the Porte has empowered the vessels of those Powers who are undesirous of British domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora.

General Tergukasoff has returned to Tokisiklar.

Soury prevails among the Russian troops composing the Tekke Turcooman expedition.

London, Nov. 15.—Dr. Hunter has delivered two lectures in Edinburgh during which he said that the benefits of British rule in India were the redeeming of the country from anarchy and barbarism, securing peace, developing trade, industry, and education, and local self-government. Such results proved the injustice and partiality of those seeing nothing in India but the defects of British administration. Dr. Hunter urged the further recognition of the natives, not only in administration but in a political direction. He hoped for the time when there would be a Representative Council of natives of India who would assist the Viceroy like the Viceroyal Council.

London, Nov. 24.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has stormed Sevooen's stronghold. Affairs in the Transvaal are less threatening.

London, Nov. 27.—Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Dalkeith have spoken in favour of the local autonomy of Ireland.

These crews have not yet been out, but as they are all rowing in other boats, a few times should get them "together" and a good race may fairly be anticipated.

As regards the sculling, no one will give Mr. Dunman much trouble for the "Ladies' Purse," and Mr. Woodin should secure the "Seniors." Practice for the "Juniors" seems to culminate every evening in some would-be Sandler swimming for his life somewhere near the Flagship. Did the V. R. C. possess a Captain, none of the aforesaid young gentlemen would be allowed to take out the new sculling boats; they are welcome to risk their own lives, but not to damage Club property.

The officers of the Fleet are in practice to row the *Iron Duke*. Amongst the crew we noticed Commander Annesley, Lieut. Thomas, and Lieut. Moody. Having the advantage of daily practice, they should win.

The much-voiced question of the time allowance for oars militates much against the interest taken in the races for irrigated boats. The number of seconds to be allowed

for our will vary according to the state of the water. For example, on a smooth day, an allowance of 16 seconds between a four-oar and a six-oar may be correct; but let the water be rough, and double the allowance will barely be sufficient. It is a pity that there could not be a race for each description of boat. But where would the time-honoured "Ole Ole Custom" be?

#### LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall last night, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he said he believed the present revival of trade to be real because it was universal. With reference to the unsettled state of Ireland, he said that the Government was anxiously watching affairs there, and added that the Irish had never appealed to England in vain had they a grievance which required redress. His lordship described the late operations in Afghanistan as a series of brilliant successes. Our frontier had been secured and the supremacy of our arms maintained and British influence in Central Asia established. The massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul was a dark calamity which was unavoidable, because it was due to treachery. His lordship then defended in the warmest manner the Viceroy of India, whom he eulogised for his great sagacity and resources, and governing capacities. With reference to European politics, his lordship said he believed that the peace of Europe would be maintained for a long period, because all the Great Powers recognised the necessity of it. It was, however, said, essential that England should maintain her position in the Councils of Europe, otherwise, it would be all the more difficult to maintain the alliance.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—Prince Dolgoroukoff, the Commander of the Russian force at Dergiltepe, has been recalled. St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The Russian press interpret the speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall in a pacific sense, in view of the forthcoming elections in Great Britain.

Simla, Nov. 13.—The Bala Hissar is being rapidly dismantled, and destruction of the gunpowder has commenced, sufficient being kept to meet requirements. General Baker on the 8th surrounded the Indiki village in the Chardesh valley, and between forty and fifty soldiers were made prisoners. Information has been received of the whereabouts of sixty more. A quantity of arms was found there, a heavy fine of grain being inflicted on the village. From Kurram, it is reported that the Chakmaners have submitted to our terms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—It is proposed to construct a railway between Orenburg, Tashkand, and the Indian-Russian frontier. The Grand Duke Alexander visits Vienna at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Sultan has declared to Sir H. Layard that his ministry has submitted a scheme for immediate reforms in Asia Minor, but says that his authority would be weakened, if it appeared that the act was dictated by England.

London, Nov. 15.—The Duke of Argyl,

in a speech at Leeds, said he was opposed

to the policy of absolute non-intervention,

and would refuse to allow Russia to take

Afghanistan. Russia was unable to attack

India without the aid of Persia. He denied

that the war with Afghanistan was owing

to the reception of the Russian mission at

Kabul, and said that the British Govern-

ment had all along determined to quarrel

with Shere Ali. He characterised the

Afghan policy of the Government as cruel

and base and gave it as his opinion that the

massacre of the British embassy at Kabul

was owing to the persistent obstinacy of the

Government. In conclusion, he said that

the policy of the Government was attended

with failure in Europe and dishonour in

Asia.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds

yesterday, in which he said it was impossi-

ble to keep the British troops in Afghani-

stan without annexing the country.

The real danger, he said, to India was not

the approach of Russia, but the burden of

taxation and discontent engendered thereby.

He deprecated burdening India with the

cost of the Afghan war.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds

yesterday, in which he said it was impossi-

ble to keep the British troops in Afghani-

stan without annexing the country.

The real danger, he said, to India was not

the approach of Russia, but the burden of

taxation and discontent engendered thereby.

He deprecated burdening India with the

cost of the Afghan war.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds

yesterday, in which he said it was impossi-

ble to keep the British troops in Afghani-

stan without annexing the country.

The real danger, he said, to India was not

the approach of Russia, but the burden of

taxation and discontent engendered thereby.

He deprecated burdening India with the

cost of the Afghan war.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds

yesterday, in which he said it was impossi-

ble to keep the British troops in Afghani-

stan without annexing the country.

The real danger, he said, to India was not

the approach of Russia, but the burden of

taxation and discontent engendered thereby.

He deprecated burdening India with the

cost of the Afghan war.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds

yesterday, in which he said it was impossi-

ble to keep the British troops in Afghani-

stan without annexing the country.

The real danger, he said, to India was not

the approach of Russia, but the burden of

taxation and discontent engendered thereby.

He deprecated burdening India with the

cost of the Afghan war.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds

yesterday, in which he said it was impossi-

ble to keep the British troops in Afghani-

stan without annexing the country.

The real danger, he said, to India was not

the approach of Russia, but the burden of

taxation and discontent engendered thereby.

He deprecated burdening India with the

cost of the Afghan war.

## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Martial-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to *Editor, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC NO. VII.

## Arguebousiers. Sharpshooter.

A	Arms	S
R	Rajah	H
Q	Quagga	A
U	Usurer	R
E	Ethiop	P
B	Bellowa	S
U	Uriah	H
S	Sirocco	O
I	Io	O
E	Elect	T
R	Race	E
S	Slander	R

No correct answer has been received. The answers from "Taiping" and "Jack and Jill" are both incorrect in one light only, the 6th and 10th respectively. It is always safest to adhere closely to the literal meaning.

## VIII.

Though that my bulk necessity decides (As she in truth compels all else besides), Yet my employment now is mudi the same Since Mars of old commended war's horrid game.

With pliant move I round the hostile foe My sinuous arms with bristling terrors throw, Or when rebuffed, back on my fellow shrink, With him to "do or die" on Ruin's brink; More glad I float 'neath azure blue serene, Lying entranced at every passing scene, Haply the wondrous song my lullaby Of love-sick lark quick mounting to the sky. Not ever thus, for on the vessel's wake Ofttimes mid dying surf my way I take; Nor from the mountain crag, the desert plain, Where'er my path may be, do I refrain.

Like as our first may be of varied size So must our form be true to human eyes, Exact and uniform in each detail If o'er thy foe thou trustest to prevail. No laxity in martial things can pay, The strictest warrior surest wins the day. Acquaintance have we made with all that move, Or breathe, or die, or feel the joys of love; Our manners painful and our ways a thral, Yet are we forced by mankind upon all.

## 1.

The briefest epitaph for you and me, A synonym for holt eternity.

## 2.

If you're in for a horse-race Or other such match, And this thing have dealings, 'T would be wiser to scratch.

## 3.

More often unpleasant than not, My meaning most simple and plain, Yet with many it falls to my lot To be doubted again and again.

## 4.

It and the like more misery behold Than eye hath seen or tongue of mankind told. One poet, years ago, did lift the veil, And from its squalid confines came a wail That whilst we mortals draw our fleeting breath Will tell it's direful tale of living death.

YORICK.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION. Do you know that you have asked for the costliest thing Ever made by the Hand above— A woman's heart and a woman's life And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know that you have asked for this precious thing As a child might ask for a toy? Demanding what others have died to win, With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lesson of duty out, Man-like you have questioned me— Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton (shall always be hot). Your socks and your shirts shall be whole; I require your heart to be true as God's stars, And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef; I require a far better thing; A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts.

I look for a man and a king. A king for a beautiful realm called home, And a man that the maker, God, Shall look upon as he did the first. And say "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade From my soft, young cheek one day, Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves.

As you did 'mid the bloom of May? Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep I may launch my all on its tide? A loving woman finds heaven or hell On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true, All things that a man should be; If you give that all, I would stake my life To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a laundress and cook You can hire, with little to pay; But a woman's heart and a woman's life Are not to be won that way.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

## LORD CARNARVON'S VIEWS ON MR. POPE HENNESSY'S POLICY.

In the debate on Deportation and Flogging which took place in the Legislative Council on the 6th ultimo, H. E. the Governor made reference to a despatch he had received from Lord Carnarvon. Mr. Hennessy could not be expected to publish that document in the *Government Gazette*, so we make room for it in our columns, on the principle that it is only fair to hear both sides of an argument. No one can accuse Mr. Hennessy of failing to put his own peculiar views in his own peculiar way. This is what Lord Carnarvon thinks, with the whole case before him:—

Dowring Street, Jan. 3, 1878.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatches of the numbers and dates noted below, (a) which you have addressed to me upon a variety of topics connected with the penal system of Hongkong.

2. The receipt of a large number of separate despatches dealing, not always finally or in any distinctly explained connection, with different portions of a subject or with isolated cases, is, I am compelled to say, embarrassing, and leaves me in doubt how far, at any moment, I have your views completely before me. I need not however delay to intimate to you that while I appreciate the activity with which you have addressed yourself to a subject which as you have long been aware I deem most important, I am not, as at present advised, prepared to accept all your conclusions, or to believe that the action taken by you without reference to me can in all cases be sustained.

3. The consideration which I have as yet been able to give to the numerous despatches, which you have addressed to me on this subject, viewed in connection with the opinions and acts of your predecessors as well as of my own in this office, does not lead me to anticipate that I shall be justified in sanctioning the reversal or material alteration of the penal system now in force in Hongkong, which, notwithstanding some defects, as to the immediate removal of which there can be no question, has, as I have understood during a considerable period, been generally effective in securing the public peace and personal security.

4. The information previously received in this department had not prepared me for your observations as to the increase of serious crime in the Colony, and as your statements refer to the past three years only, I have thought it desirable to examine with care the tabular comparison of the police returns of crime during the longer period of ten years upon which your despatch of the 22nd of August (b) is based.

I have also desired Mr. Deane, the Superintendent of Police, who is in England, to furnish me with a report upon the subject, of which I transmit a copy.

5. In my despatch of the 22nd of August (c) I intimated that with the information which you had laid before me it seemed to me that in the absence of any other apparent cause your predecessor had good reason for connecting the marked and simultaneous rise of the number of prisoners in gaol with the influx of Chinese by cheap steamers from Canton.

I now learn, from your Despatch of the 11th October, (d) that Sir Arthur Kennedy probed the question more deeply, and collected statistics which you enclose, and which hardly have the effect of supporting your view of the case. It seems that the increase in the number of prisoners has been due to increased activity by the police against offenders guilty of small police offences, such as mendicants, hawkers, &c., but it would appear scarcely consistent to speak of the result as indicating a serious increase of crime.

6. It is true that the crimes classed as serious were more numerous in 1876 than in any other year of the ten, but only by two as compared with 1871, and by twenty-seven as compared with 1867.

1867. 1871. 1876.

1,458 1,483 1,495

and I should have supposed it to be possible that the figures might decrease again in 1877 from similar causes, doubtless accidental, to those which led to similar decrease in the years between 1867 and 1871, and between 1871 and 1876. I observe indeed from your speech transmitted in your Despatch No. 122 of 22nd September, that on the 17th September the numbers in gaol were 382 as against 430 at the corresponding date of 1876, and you report in your later despatches that the diminution had continued throughout the month of September and the early part of October.

The decrease is highly satisfactory as tending to negative any inference of serious danger to the Colony which might have been drawn from the figures of 1876.

7. I have enquired how far the state of the population in different years might bear upon this question, and I find that by admitting that important factor to the information which will be asked for shortly in a circular despatch, I shall wish to be furnished at the end of June 1878 with reports by the judges, the magistrates, and the chief of the police, informing me whether the discontinuance of public flogging has been followed by any increase of the crimes for which it had hitherto been inflicted. In the meanwhile, I am confident that I can rely upon the judicial officers of the Colony for their ready cooperation with me in the manner which I have now indicated.

8. For the character of those crimes which are classified as serious, I referred to the report of the Superintendent of Police, and I find that the actual increase over 1875 was due to 11 more cases of highway robbery and 121 more larcenies than in the preceding year.

9. It appears that of the 24 highway robberies reported, two were not substantiated and eight were comparatively trifling; I have not the means of judging how far the larcenies were important or of a trivial nature, and I now learn from Mr. Deane that the扒ties were 5 in each year, that there were 4 murders in 1876 as against 3 in 1875, but that there was a diminution on each of the five remaining heads classified as serious crimes.

10. It is true as you state that in the five years 1872 to 1876 the annual number of offences of all kinds had increased to 7,124 as against 5,718 in the preceding period of five years, but this result would appear to be referable to the fact that the minor offences for 1872 amounted to 8,296, and in 1873 to 6,164, as compared with 4,056 in 1875 and 5,061 in 1876. With the ex-

planation which you furnished respecting the nature of the arrests in September and October 1876 and that supplied by Mr. Deane's Annual Report, paragraph 4, these figures appear to me not to be abnormal if compared with the minor offences in any of the remaining six years of the decade. I also learn from Mr. Deane's present Report that in the five years since 1871 the practice has obtained of including cases of mendicancy and of street cries in these returns, and that these two items represent 566 of the 5,061 cases returned for 1876.

10. I have gone with some minuteness into these figures in order to satisfy myself whether crime has been in fact increasing, as you apprehend, in "a steady and dangerous ratio" (to quote your own words to the Chief Justice), and whether, if so, the increase is attributable, as I understand you to imply, to the alleged vicious nature of the penal system of the Colony. Taking everything into account I am glad to believe that the facts, so far as they are known to me, do not appear to warrant so grave a conclusion, nor do I see, from the circumstances and figures stated, ground for thinking that serious crime, or indeed crime in general, was becoming unusually frequent in 1876.

11. I have no desire to underrate the energy with which you apply yourself to the prosecution of any administrative reform in which you are engaged; but you will on reflection, I think, agree with me that in undertaking and initiating changes, especially in a place and under circumstances which are new and unfamiliar, a governor will do wisely to secure the co-operation of those who, from long experience, are competent to lend valuable assistance, and thus to avoid undesirable conflict with individuals, no less than with the reforms which are expedient or practicable.

For this reason I will frankly say that I should have addressed myself with more confidence to the consideration of the other points raised in the despatches under acknowledgment if I had perceived that your opinion were formed after consultation with the Executive Council whose special province it is to bring to the assistance of the Governor the experience acquired by their longer residence in a Colony, in which everything must at first be strange to him; but, so far as I can gather from the papers, the opinions which you express are entirely your own; except in so far as they are supported by the medical opinion of the Colonial Surgeon.

12. I entertain the most anxious desire to abolish, as far as possible, all brutalizing punishments, and especially any punishments which may be proved to be injurious to the health of the criminals, but I cannot but feel that the general discontinuance of flogging as a punishment for Chinese criminals of certain classes is a question of extreme difficulty which should be very calmly and patiently examined. The barbarity of Chinese punishment is notorious, and no flogging inflicted in Hongkong is able to compare with them in severity. It is the knowledge of this fact, and the admitted danger of attracting criminals from the Province of Kwangtung by a system of comparative leniency, that has led to the establishment in Hongkong of a penal system different from that adopted in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. The Colony under your government has been regarded hitherto in this office as a place to be dealt with on principles which should be as far as possible effective in securing the public peace and personal security.

13. I am, however, reluctant to believe that this state of security depends upon the greater or less publicity with which corporal punishment is administered. Whilst I am by no means opposed to the use of corporal punishment within proper limits, with the due safeguards, and when applied to particular offences, I personally entertain a strong opinion that the practice of flogging prisoners in public cannot be used and may easily become demoralizing. I am satisfied that this is the case in civilised, and I believe that it is likely to be so in partially civilised communities, and the knowledge of this fact, and the admitted danger of attracting criminals from the Province of Kwangtung by a system of comparative leniency, that has led to the establishment in Hongkong of a penal system different from that adopted in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. The Colony under your government has been regarded hitherto in this office as a place to be dealt with on principles which should be as far as possible effective in securing the public peace and personal security.

14. I am at this moment engaged in considering this question in connection with all the Crown Colonies, and I do not, therefore, desire you at present to make any alteration in the law by amending any ordinance under which public flogging is inflicted.

I feel satisfied that the foregoing expression of my views will be sufficient to induce the judges and the magistrates to refrain from sentencing offenders to be publicly whipped pending my objection to the practice, and I shall be glad if it can be eventually given up.

15. I am at this moment engaged in considering this question in connection with all the Crown Colonies, and I do not, therefore, desire you at present to make any alteration in the law by amending any ordinance under which public flogging is inflicted.

I am satisfied that the foregoing expression of my views will be sufficient to induce the judges and the magistrates to refrain from sentencing offenders to be publicly whipped pending my objection to the practice, and I shall be glad if it can be eventually given up.

16. As regards the physical effects of a flogging with the cat, I felt from the first considerable difficulty in accepting as conclusive the views of Dr. Ayres as reported in your Despatch of the 22nd of Aug. last, (d) and its enclosures. I have read his report to you of the 23rd of June transmitted in your Despatch of the 6th of July, (e) in which he states that an A Fu and Nu a Mai were convalescent for receiving their second flogging when the condition of their backs, as reported by you, indicates that they were then by no means in a fit state to receive further corporal punishment.

17. I have also read his letter dated the 6th of July enclosed in your Despatch, No. 98 (d), in which he refers to his last annual report and gives the reasons which he says induced him to recommend in that report that the flogging of prisoners should be carried out as in India. I have referred to that report, and find only the following passage: "It appears to me a pity that the flogging Act is not in force the same as in India. I think less harm is done to the prisoner by a good caning than by starvation for 7, 14, or 21 days, as the case may be, on rice and water, which in many cases it is impossible to carry out. I think a caning would be more effectual in preventing the return of prisoners to gaol; anyhow it would make a considerable reduction in their numbers if such an Act applied to them, &c."

18. It is true that his illness was caused by a certain caning he received, with a rattan for a foul offence in 1876, and there is apparently nothing to connect his illness with the two floggings administered with the cat, 24 lashes on the 14th January 1876 and 30 lashes on the 29th July 1874.

19. I presume that the Gaol Regulations enclosed in your Despatch of the 6th of July, (d) with reference to medical examination, were duly carried out by the proper officers (Dr. Ayres himself I conclude on the second occasion), and that they did not report fit for corporal punishment a man who was known to be suffering from lung disease. If the prisoner was examined and found free from disease in July 1874, it should have been explained at what date it first appeared and when it became incurable.

20. It would appear, however, that Wong-a-Kwai's phthisis had not been detected by medical examination in any of its earlier stages, and if such be the case, he must, it would seem, either have been examined before his flogging, and have been passed as medically fit for the punishment, or have not been examined, and in that case there is nothing to show when, how, or from what causes the disease originated.

21. The number of floggings for 1876, as reported in your Despatch of the 18th of July, (f) appear to be exceedingly high, but you give me no information as to how many were inflicted with the cat, and of those how many in public, nor as to the number of juvenile offenders included in the Magistrates' sentences. I observe, however, that, except in two cases of 20 strokes, two of 12, and two of 15, the Magistrates' sentences were ordinarily for not more than 10 or 12 strokes, frequently for less, so that the punishments seem not to have been severe, and as your Despatch contains no report or explanation from the Magistrates as to the necessity for the infliction of such frequent corporal punishment, I am not in a position to express any opinion upon this subject, and I wait to hear the opinions I have asked for as to the results that will have followed on the discontinuance of all public flogging.

22. It would appear, however, that Wong-a-Kwai's phthisis had not been detected by medical examination in any of its earlier stages, and if such be the case, he must, it would seem, either have been examined before his flogging, and have been passed as medically fit for the punishment, or have not been examined, and in that case there is nothing to show when, how, or from what causes the disease originated.

23. With reference to the question of deportation, I see no reason at present for any alteration of the law, especially as regards the expatriation of mendicants. It is impossible that the Colony should be allowed to become a vast almshouse for the Kwangtung Province, and the best method of disposing of the hundreds of mendicants who appear to come over every year is to send them back to the mainland from which they come. I am, however, afraid that your complaints of the method in which the law has been administered are, in some instances, well founded, and I shall be glad to learn that you have devised some means of dealing with these cases which, without weakening the force of these necessary enactments, will be free from all similar objections in future.

24. I have now to refer to the case of Wong-a-Kwai, which is the table of contents to the printed correspondence on prison discipline enclosed in your Despatch of the 22nd of September, you describe as (f) "a case of incurable lung disease produced by flogging."

25. I learn from the Despatch that on one of your visits to the gaol Dr. Ayres reported verbally to you that the prisoner was labouring under an incurable pulmonary disease; that he frequently suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and that this was owing to the way in which he had been flogged.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

## POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half-ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Lubuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—  
Via San Francisco, or Marseilles, Brindisi

Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None. 8 8  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8  
Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—  
Letters, 20 30 34  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None. None.

## Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—  
Letters, — 30 34  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — —  
to British & Union, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, —	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, —	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail, —	8	3	2	2	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unsewed.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curv. combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and secured in an secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressee; rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

5. Small Parcels may be sent to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

6. Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

7. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substa. ces, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

8. Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

9. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substa. ces, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

10. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

11. No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

12. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

13. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

14. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

15. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

16. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

17. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

18. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

19. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

20. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

21. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

22. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

23. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

24. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

25. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

26. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

27. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

28. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

29. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

30. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

31. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

32. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

33. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Arratoon Apcar.	5 k	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1892	Dec.	5 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Bombay	4 k	Brit. str.	749	Feb.	12 Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports		
Bowen	5 c	Miller	Brit. str.	1500	Dec.	4 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow
Cheang Hock Kian	2 b	Webb	Brit. str.	956	Dec.	5 Sun Hin Chan	Shanghai	To-day
China	4 c	Stokermann	Ger. str.	648	Dec.	4 Siemens & Co.	Hoiboh & Halphong	
Conquest	1 k	Elphick	Brit. str.	318	Dec.	3 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jalgon	To-day
Dalo	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	644	Nov.	26 Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	To-day
Diamante	5 h	Theband	Brit. str.	514	Dec.	6 Russell & Co.	Holhong	Tug Plying
Fame	6 l	Spani	Brit. str.	117	Dec.	11 H. K. & W. poa Dock Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Hainan	5 l	Conner	Amer. str.	281	Dec.	5 Russell & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Malacca	5 c	Woodgate	Brit. str.	1709	Dec.	3 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Singapore	Co'tan Dock
Moray	5 h	Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	Dec.	5 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Swatow	8th inst.
Namos	5 b	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Dec.	3 Douglas Leptral & Co.		
Norna	5 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	May	21 Kwok Acheong		
Patterdale	5 c	Bentley	Brit. str.	885	Nov.	26 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sea Gull	8 k	Haydon	Brit. str.	48	Mar.	2 China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Yotung	2 b	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	Dec.	6 Kwok Acheong		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alida	4 c	Biel	Ger. bge.	850	Oct.	22 Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Anna Sieben	4 c	Paulsen	Ger. bge.	603	Nov.	21 Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Saigon	
August	4 c	Hüis	Ger. bge.	296	Nov.	11 Vogel & Co.	London	
Bolted Will	5 c	Farrell	Brit. bge.	786	Nov.	28 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg	
Bonita	4 k	Stehr	Brit. 3m. sc.	341	Oct.	29 Eduard Schellhass & Co.		For Sale
Bremra	3 k	Timpe	Brit. bge.	396	Nov.	29 Wieder & Co.	London	
Chocola	4 k	Konnett	Brit. bge.	284	July	11 Dawson, Bell & Co.	Manila	
Claro Babuyan	4 c	Polson	Brit. bge.	358	Nov.	29 Vogel & Co.	Bangkok	
Claverhouse	8 c	Parsons	Brit. bge.	387	Nov.	27 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Courier	4 c	Laپorto	Feh. bge.	346	Nov.	29 Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Cube	7 c	Stabell	Brit. bge.	320	Nov.	15 Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Manila	
Echo	4 c	Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	Nov.	26 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Cos'tan Dock	
Elizabeth Childs	3 c	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	391	Nov.	9 Wieder & Co.		
Emerald Isle	4 c	Staples	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec.	5 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Empire	7 c	Leckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec.	13 Landstaln & Co.		
Ernest	4 k	Hervé	Ger. bge.	294	Nov.	15 Carlowitz & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	3 c	Rüte	Ger. bge.	365	Nov.	9 Vogel & Co.		
Fleinstor	4 k	Jacobson	Dan. bge.	365	Nov.	9 Vogel & Co.		
Floral Star	4 k	Davisen	Brit. 3m. sc.	244	Oct.	12 Dawson, Bell & Co.		
Frederich	1 c	Dau	Ger. bge.	595	Nov.	28 Siemersen & Co.		
Friedrich	3 c	Petersen	Ger. 3m. sc.	294	Nov.	29 Wieder & Co.		
F. Perthes	5 c	Walter	Ger. bge.	446	Nov.	29 Siemersen & Co.		
Goliath	2 c	Dentzau	Siam. bge.	542	Nov.	25 Wo Tye Hong		
Gustav	8 c	Bürsch	Ger. bge.	354	Dec.	3 Order		
H. Printzenberg	3 k	Schonemann	Ger. bge.	553	Nov.	29 Melchers & Co.		
Harmonie	5 k	Schiphorst	Ger. sch.	241	Nov.	26 Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3 k	Willican	Brit. bge.	1696	Oct.	20 Vogel & Co.		
Hieronymus	2 k	Upland	Am. sh.	425	Nov.	24 Russell & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Am. sh.	425	Nov.	24 Russell & Co.		
Hiram Emery	7 c	Wyman	Am. sh.	799	Nov.	17 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Iphigenia	2 c	Irene	Am. sh.	404	Nov.	11 Russell & Co.		
Joachim Christian	7 c	Ricklefs	Am. bktine	457	Nov.	21 Siemersen & Co.		
Kvilk	4 c	Larsen	Norw. bge.	417	Nov.	8 Siemersen & Co.		
Laurel	3 k	Johnson	Brit. bge.	636	Dec.	5 (Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Marco Polo	5 k	Brockwoldt	Brit. bge.	358	Nov.	21 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Margrethe	4 c	Phiesen	Am. bktine	357	June	19 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Moses B. Tower	8 c	Hall	Am. bktine	637	Nov.	20 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Palma	4 c	Binge	Am. bktine	299	Nov.	12 Vogel & Co.		
Pampero	8 c	McKenzie	Brit. bge.	585	Nov.	17 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Phe'st'rene	8 c	ackson	Russ. bge.	585	Nov.	30 Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Primus	7 c	Bergman	Russ. bge.	1165	Nov.	28 Wieder & Co.		
Queen of India	4 c	Jary	Brit. bge.	399	Nov.	31 Vogel & Co.		
Rapid	2 h	Steinburg	Siam. bge.	429	Nov.	2 Chinees		
Sam. D. Carlton	7 c	Freeman	Am. sh.	884	Nov.	26 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Sophie	4 c	Bang	Am. sh.	299	Dec.	2 Wieder & Co.		
Southern Cross	7 h	Gibbs	Am. sch.	1129	Oct.	15 Captain		
Spartan	8 k	Vincent	Am. sch.	81	Aug.	27 W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Am. sch.	1090	Sept.	6 Russell & Co.		
Thon Kramom	2 k	Vorath	Siam. bge.	460	Nov.	22 Siemersen & Co.		
Three Brothers	2 h	Khalcke	Brit. bge.	367	Nov.	14 E-Tye Hong		
Undine	8 c	Kruze	Ger. bge.	988	Nov.	80 Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	3 k	tuige	Dutch bge.	417	Nov.	15 Siemersen & Co.		
Winlow	4 k	Parker	Brit. bge.	486	Nov.	28 Captain		
Yorktown	4 k	Murphy	Am. sh.	1936	Nov.	27 Order		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Augusto Reimers		Thomsen	Ger. sch.	207	Nov.	28 Melchers & Co.		
Eb-nezer		Milne	Bri. bktine	317	Nov.	11 Melchers & Co.		
Endymion		Richardson	Brit. sh.	759	Nov.	22 Russell & Co.		
Hongkong		Dom	Brit. 3m. sc.	219	Nov.	26 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jesse McDonald		Stott	Bri. bktine	255	Nov.	6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Malvina		Kluge	Ger. bge.	480	Nov.	12 Wieder & Co.		
Oberon		Schmidt	Ger. bge.	379	Nov.	27 Russell & Co.		
Peiho		Seekamp	Am. bktine	433	Dec.	5 Siemersen & Co.		
R. M. Hayward		Doane	605	Dec.	4 Russell & Co.			
CANTON								
Chinkiang		Orr	Brit. str.	799	Dec.	4 Siemersen & Co.		
Fuyew		Croad	Chi. str.	920	Dec.	4 C. M. S. N. Co.		
<b>Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.</b>								

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-age.	Captain.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
<b>HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.</b>								
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.					
Meaneec	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 28	Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges
Sheldrake								